(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2914.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1802.

Communication from his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

EXECUTIVE communications to the representative body are frequently indispensable, and although sanctioned by long usage, yet as they are not expressly directed by our constitution, their form has been variant with us. The following observations are therefore offered in a mode that has been preferred, as involving no responsibility but my own, and as most consonant to the spirit of that clause of the constitution which commits to the governor alone "the exercise of all other executive powers of government, where the concurrence of the council is not required, according to the laws."

YOUR honourable body will receive herewith the census of the United States, lately completed. This instrument discloses an augmentation of our national population in the last ten years, of more than 1,200,000 persons, on an original number of somewhat less than four millions. So rapid an advance to power and opulence, during a period of great and almost general calamity to the civilised world, furnishes a flattering and decisive proof of the value of our political institutions; but the result, as it respects this state individually, has disappointed the expectations that were raised, by the great and acknowledged increase of our commercial importance, during the same period; this census, even as corrected, gives us only an addition of 29,966 persons on our former number of 319,728, inclusive of the territory of Columbia, north of Patowmack. The causes which have retarded our relative progress offer an interesting object of inquiry to the legislature—There is indeed one important view arising from the document, on which I have deemed it my duty to submit the observations contained in the enclosure No. 1, intended only for the private perusal of the members; this subject will be found so intimately connected with the military preparations of the state, as to render the following information necessary, and may excuse the latitude of observation with which it is accompanied.

HAPPILY, public opinion coincides with the principles of our constitution, resting our defence on a *national militia*, and no doubt ought to be entertained that proper regulations may render it competent to the purpose; but if these be neglected, and the community cannot rely on its efficacy, the first imminent danger may lead them to provide some other and more dangerous resource; for they will never consider their country, their constitution or their property, their own, unless they can perceive some adequate means of defending them. A state can merit little praise, whatever may be its constitution or its laws, if it neglects its military defences, for upon these, all other political institutions must ultimately depend for their support.

NOTWITHSTANDING every exertion made by former executives, there has been no return yet made of the militia of Maryland, since its organization in 1793; after reviewing these various and inefficacious efforts, the executive council addressed a letter to each colonel, or commanding officer of a corps, in June last, enclosing blank returns, which they were requested to complete and forward. Only six officers had complied on the 1st of this month.

THE books of the council shew that the militia has been arranged into 3 grand divisions, 2 on the western and 1 on the eastern shore, under 3 major-generals; they compose 12 brigades, commanded by 12 brigadier-generals, and 50 regiments, divided into 100 battalions, exclusive of 4 extra battalions. Commissions have also issued to 26 troops of cavalry and 5 companies of artillery.

THE officers of all these corps are still nearly complete; but we have no documents to ascertain the number of men enrolled: Was a judgment to be formed from the average numbers of the six returns received, the militia of Maryland might be estimated at 30,000 commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE existing disorganization of this body cannot wholly be attributed to the neglect of the state government; the militia being subject to the joint direction of congress and the states, the state laws on this subject must essentially depend on the outlines prescribed by the general government. The present combined system has been perhaps too generally and too hastily condemned, as incapable of producing an efficient militia; and as such, in a great measure abandoned by the public functionaries; for we have information that cannot be discredited, that the northern states, under these very laws of congress, aided by their own regulations, have long possessed a powerful and well organized militia, consisting of proportionate corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry; generally uniformed, well provided with small arms, and furnished with formidable trains of field artillery. The causes of this difference between them and the southern states, particularly Maryland, (perhaps the most defective of them all in military preparations,) merit investigation.

ONE cause is the want of a due execution of the laws; for a law unexecuted, is, in effect, no law at all; another, and perhaps the original cause, is, that the fundamental law of congress is better adapted to the local and moral circumstances of the northern, than of the southern states; from this source probably originated a first failure in the execution, which generally augments, in an arithmetical progression, until the law itself becomes a dead letter. The places occupied by our slaves are filled in the northern states by free persons; their militia are therefore much more compactly situated, and a company, or even a battalion, may assemble for exercise without trouble. Their duty, from this source, becomes a recreation instead of an inconvenience. In this respect they resemble the militia of our towns, where we have established excellent corps, even under the present laws. There is yet perhaps a moral difference of considerable influence. The desire of pre-eminence, natural to man, is easily gratified in a country where the conditions of master and slave are unknown, by appointments to public office; these constitute almost the only distinction that their state of society will admit of; but where those domestic relations have widely spread the distinctions of rich and poor, those of office are almost lost in that of wealth. Many opulent masters are too apt to despise the limited authority of equal laws; they refuse to sacrifice either their pride or their ease to the means of obtaining the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and then they affect to disregard command; if committed to those whom they consider as occupying inferior stations in private life; such persons generally prefer paying moderate fines to personal attendance at musters, and the poorer citizens, disgusted by a burthen apparently unequal, are frequently disposed to follow their example, and become equally inobservant. Such general principles derived from the nature of man, although strongly counteracted by the wisdom of our constitution, and the general patriotism of our citizens, have still their silent operation; and the evils resulting would perhaps be best remedied by raising militia fines so high as to render them an object even to the wealthy; no injury can well arise from this measure, as both rich and poor might avoid them, by complying with their duty, or offering a reasonable excuse; should this be done, it might also be proper to authorise the executive to mitigate or release them, in like manner as other fines; a provision operating in the nature of an appeal, could not fail to be salutary; as all judiciary proceedings, particularly those of courts-martial, require some revision to protect the citizen from the abuse of power. But whether fines be raised or not, still it may be found necessary, to alter the present arrangement for their collection and appropriation; shameful abuses certainly exist with regard to both, and these would probably be more easily detected, and more effectually remedied, by rendering the sheriffs accountable for them to the levy courts; under their direction, they would soon form a sufficient county fund for the supply of colours, military music, and whatever uniforms would be found necessary to complete the *select militia.*

IT is to be apprehended that obstacles arising from natural and moral causes will continue to obstruct the establishment of an efficient militia in this state, on any other principle than that of a select militia, a system which the present laws of congress fully authorise, and which has been already partially adopted by the state. By encouraging the principle of voluntary enrolment, and resorting to draughts only to supply the ultimate deficiencies; by permitting the companies to recommend their own officers as high as the grade of captain, and by granting certain indulgencies and preferences to the privates, some of which will be suggested; it is probable that the present select companies, which are now apportioned by law only one to a regiment, may be speedily increased to one for each battalion; they would then constitute 104 companies, which, if complete, should amount to 7000 infantry, exclusive of officers. The present troops of horse should be filled, or the officers discontinued, and their number, if completed to 30, might be organized into 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 for the western and 1 for the eastern shore; the 5 companies of artillery being also augmented by 5 more, might form a regiment, and these united corps being placed under an appropriate number of general, staff and field-officers, and properly armed and disciplined, would form a body of troops sufficiently powerful, to meet any emergency to which the state would probably be exposed.

BUT to carry this plan into effect, it is indispensable that the state furnish muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes and belts, for the infantry, swords and pistols for the cavalry, field-pieces and sabres for the artillery. To teach men the use of arms, without arms, is almost as hopeless an attempt, as to teach the blind the use and distinction of colours. The state possesses at present arms and accoutrements sufficient to equip the body of infantry proposed, and possibly, by an arrangement with the government of the United States, an unsatisfied claim for military supplies furnished during the western insurrection, might produce swords and pistols for the cavalry. Where soldiers have served seven years in the select militia, they might be discharged, with an honorary certificate of their services, if merited; if then enrolled in the reserve of the militia, they might rank as cadets, and be entitled as such to promotion; they might be exempted from all future draughts and tours of actual duty, except when the reserve might be called into service *en masse*; all persons also serving in the select militia, who should be deemed unable to provide uniforms, in the opinion of the levy court, might be furnished from the produce of militia fines, or such other funds as should be appropriated by law.

A DEFECT in the present militia law, providing for the arming of the select companies, merits the attention of the legislature, as it has rendered the provision almost ineffectual; it is the clause which requires the officers to pass their own bonds, for the arms to be distributed to their companies; the officers have been unwilling to subject themselves to this risk, nor is the propriety readily perceived of rendering an officer responsible for the solvency of a private soldier, to whom he must deliver a stand of arms, whatever may be his opinion of his circumstances or principles; perhaps all that could be reasonably required of the officers, would be to take an obligation from each soldier, for the safe keeping and due return of the arms, and in the event of his discharge or quitting the corps, to use due diligence in recovering the arms, or their value, or in default to become liable himself.

WITHOUT arms in their hands, men cannot possibly be disciplined, and although patriotism may call them to the field when roused by impending danger, yet some motive, acting more uniformly, is necessary to induce them to acquire and preserve the habits of military discipline, without which *they may be sacrificed, and their country not saved.* Many appeal to the history of our revolution to prove discipline unnecessary; but those who waded through it, will recollect the enthusiasm which embodied and disciplined our active citizens, near twelve months before

the sword was drawn; and they can never forget the cruel loss of invaluable lives, and the gloomy train of misfortunes that pursued us, until dear bought experience taught us the principles of modern warfare. At the commencement of the revolution we were subordinate colonists, armed by despair; but in possession of independence, and such ample resources, we should be criminal towards our fellow-citizens, to posterity and to mankind, were we to risk our interests, our rights, our existence as a people; and the principles of representative government, which has here made its last stand, on the precarious dependence of sudden and unprepared exertions. A military spirit should at all times be encouraged, for of all virtues, military virtue is the most valuable to a country. Abstracted philosophers may lament that mankind continue to idolize those as heroes who have been the butchers of the human race; yet it is because they cannot separate the use from the abuse of those qualities, without which our country, and all that it contains, falls prostrate before the sword of the conqueror.

A MILITARY spirit among the militia should be fostered by government, and in aid of patriotism, which acts only occasionally, the natural pride of man, and his fondness of distinction, should be resorted to as the most permanent basis of military discipline; for this purpose, REVIEWS should be held as frequently, and with as much eclat, as circumstances will permit. It may be also essential to restore salaries to those brigade majors, or rather inspectors, who may be appointed to the select militia; and it is believed that no other organ of military discipline can be well substituted in place of the adjutant-general, the officer already designated by law as the most active agent of the system; if he does his duty he will merit his pay, but he cannot possibly perform his duty unless he resides near the commander in chief.

THE governor of the state, from the establishment of our constitution, has ever been considered, and has uniformly acted, as commander in chief of its military force. By the law of 1793, among many other duties assigned the commander in chief, he is particularly directed to review the militia. Some doubt has been suggested, whether the governor can, or how far he may, issue orders to the militia, when embodied only for the purposes of military parade, or whether he may command in person in his military capacity at reviews, consistently with the provisions of our constitution and laws. However decided a governor may be in his own judgment, yet, if he is sensible that doubts of this nature exist with others, it must necessarily confine his exertions to those exigencies that immediately involve the public safety; to give him confidence to act with energy and effect in promoting the ordinary discipline of the militia, it may perhaps be proper to render his powers so explicit as to exclude cavil. A governor might actually review the select corps, and inspect the state of their equipments, one year on the western, and the next on the eastern shore; and this measure, if properly executed, would probably tend more to excite and preserve a military spirit among them, than any other that could be devised. If such an arrangement should be made, it would be necessary to designate by law the number and rank of his aids, and also to revise the present law respecting courts-martial, to enable the commander in chief to call officers to account who should be found deficient in their duty.

THE enclosure (No. 2,) exhibits the most correct statement that can be now procured of the ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS and MILITARY STORES, belonging to this state; the small arms yet undistributed may be considered as fit for service, as provision has been made to repair those that were not in order. The arms, accoutrements, &c. at Frederick-town, have been removed into rooms prepared in the barracks, by which means the state saves the expence heretofore paid for an improper deposit; the allowance being already made for reparation, in future the expence may be limitted to the moderate salary of an amourer already appointed; measures authorised and directed by the act of November session, 1785. Should it be the determination of the legislature to place the arms we possess in the hands of the select militia, it would probably be gradually effected, and a residuary supply, to be deposited in the different arsenals, might in time be provided for the BODY of RESERVE. Frederick-town, secure against foreign invasion, would no doubt continue the principal depot, but as it is too remote to be used against an internal enemy, it would be prudent to keep 1500 or 2000 stands of arms at the seat of government, under the immediate disposition of the executive.

OF the FIELD ARTILLERY, the two brass six pounders at Annapolis have been repaired; a four pounder, heretofore totally neglected, has been mounted, and the three pieces are now completely fitted for field service; a shed has also been built, (on terms accommodating to the public,) near the state house, where the pieces, and their entire equipments, are kept in preservation and readiness, which has been also done under the authority of the law of 1785; and an excellent artillery company of militia has also been raised and instructed in the use of these guns, by the direction of the present executive. The two brass four pounders in Baltimore are attached to captain Stoddert's company. These pieces are wholly inadequate to any effective military arrangement. A single regiment of artillery, consisting of 10 companies, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants each, would require twenty brass six pounders, and five 6½ inch howitzers, in addition to what we possess. It is not to be expected that the state would provide immediately for what may be ultimately necessary, but a small sum annually appropriated, would gradually and probably in due time effect these important objects without any sensible inconvenience.

IT would certainly be prudent, even in our present circumstances, to keep constantly in a state of preparation a small quantity of fixed ammunition; it would seem necessary that at least twenty-four rounds should be delivered out with every stand of arms, which the public authority may judge proper to place in the hands of the militia, and at least an equal quantity should be reserved in the arsenals. A like provision should be made for the field artillery. These things require little more than the attention and trouble of providing them; indispensable as they are, their expence is trifling; they are hardly objects of legislative direction; they would be more properly left to the discretion of the commander in chief, whenever his authority and duties are correctly defined and understood. The powder belonging to the state is now extremely old, and unfit for any real service; it will require remanufacturing. The other military stores, camp equipage, &c. are in good order, and of their kind abundantly sufficient for any probable purposes of the government.

MANY of the objects presented to the legislature are necessarily connected with the *pecuniary resources* of the state, a full detail of which, as exhibited by the treasurer, has been already forwarded to your honourable body by the governor and council. On this statement it should be understood, that to the sum of £. 17,498 13 8½, (the balance remaining unappropriated on the 31st October.) may be added the farther sums of £. 21,093 15 0 received for interest due on city loans, and the principal sum of 50,000 dollars, that became due on the 1st November. also £. 2,546 11 1 received from the eastern shore, constituting an aggregate amount of £. 41,138 19 9½ cash, now in the treasury, after providing for all demands on the state up to the first of November.

THE ordinary annual income of the state should be estimated thus:

Interest and reimbursement on public stock and state loans,...	£.	22,645	17 0
Annual taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures, &c.		15,000	0 0
Interest on debts due from solvent debtors, ...		2,150	0 0
	£.	40,795	17 0

The interest on the 50,000 dollars, city loan, already repaid, is of course deducted in this estimate. The product of the Patowmack canal stock is estimated at six per cent. instead of three, which has been the first year's dividend; it will more probably produce eight or ten per cent. instead of £. 6,500 0 0, which the treasurer calculates as the probable receipts for the ensuing year from the solvent debtors, comprehending a portion of the capital due, a net interest on the whole sum due is preferred, as it exhibits this interest of the state in the form of a perpetuity, instead of an annuity; it is true, that the reimbursement on the six per cent. stock, amounting annually to about 7000 dollars, is included above, although it stands on similar principles; this payment being not subject to the control of the state, she must continue to receive it, and the growing deficiency of the fund can only be supplied by equivalent investments in other productive funds.

THE ordinary annual expenditure of the state, according to the items in the treasurer's account, should be estimated at not more than £. 34,464 2 6, as in his estimate for the ensuing year provision is made for two sessions of the legislature, whereas only one can be properly chargeable to any one year; although it may be prudent always to reserve that sum in advance. There will be therefore remaining an annual surplus of ordinary revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure, of £. 6,331 14 6; to this sum may be added whatever the journal of accounts may amount to less than 30,000 dollars, and also what the state may gain under the laws of last session in the expence of juries, as the treasurer has continued the old estimate; from 5 to 7000 dollars may be allowed for these items. The forty-one thousand pounds cash will not probably remain unproductive in the treasury; should £. 30,000 0 0 of it be applied, as it may be safely done in the course of the year, in a manner to produce only six per cent. (and the state have a right, by paying up their shares to that amount in the Baltimore bank, to realize at once 33 per cent. on their capital,) it would produce £. 1800 0 0 annually. The legislature may therefore safely calculate on an annual surplus from our present resources of considerably more than £. 10,000 0 0, a sum fully sufficient to meet the extraordinary expences of government, replace the annual reimbursement of stock, and provide for arming of our militia completely, in the course of a few years.

THESE estimates are made without reference to the important interest belonging to the state in stock of the bank of England and five per cent. annuities; the amount of these, as appears by a letter of Mr. Murdoch, of the 10th December, 1801, was worth, at the then selling price, £. 192,000 0 0 sterling; from the dividends since accruing, and the general rise of stock since that period, this sum may be now safely estimated at the increased value of £. 220,000 0 0 sterling, which, after every deduction for the transfer in favour of the Hanburys, the commissions to Mr. Chase, bills formerly drawn, and all incidental charges ought to produce in our treasury here more than the net sum of 800,000 dollars. So large a property, detained in violation of the principles of justice, good faith, and those rules which ordinarily govern the civilized world, merits the earnest attention of the legislature. Is not the government of the United States bound in duty and interest to recover this money for the state of Maryland? The state of Maryland, in common with the other states of the union, have relinquished their national character to the United States; they are no longer known abroad, or can transact their public concerns, but through the United States; through them they must obtain justice, or not at all. Where the individuals of one nation are denied justice in the tribunals of another, or meet with a delay that amounts to a denial, the injured have a right to claim the national protection and interference. Great-Britain has lately exerted this right against the United States with but little pretensions to justice, and with less ceremony....Her citizens have been speedily and fully compensated. The duty of the United States is in this instance strongly connected with their interest. The wealth and resources of the United States, like those of all other governments, consist of the wealth and resources of the public bodies, and individuals who compose them; they are the property of the United States for every legal and constitutional purpose. These 800,000 dollars would not in fact go directly into the treasury of the United States, but they would constitute a fund on which a legal and just government would have a right to calculate, whenever the fair necessities of government would render it essential to the national safety. Would it not be well for the legislature to direct the executive to confer with the president of the United States on what farther steps would be necessary in this business? A verbal message from Mr. King, in London, through Mr. Christie, to the governor of Maryland, gives the last information received on the subject. It will be found in the separate note marked No. 3, to avoid an official publicity that might embarrass our minister.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to the legislature a memorial of the governor and directors of the Susquehanna canal company, (No. 4.) In September last I met governor M'Kean, by his desire, at Havre-de-Grace; we passed, in a large batteau, though the canal and locks, constructed by the company, from the main river below into the main river above the canal, and we entirely coincided in opinion, that they constitute probably the most important national work on this side the Atlantic, and that, as far as completed, they do high honour to the judgment and zeal of the company; they are constructed with a strength and solidity that promise to prolong their advantages to distant posterity; but we also agreed in opinion, that the great national objects contemplated can never be realized but by the joint exertions, and under the joint authorities, of the two states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It appeared to be governor M'Kean's opinion, and it certainly was mine, that the half toll was but a nominal thing, that could neither injure individuals or benefit the company to any extent, as it was impossible to suppose, *from our view*, that the bed of the river would be used for the purposes of navigation, if the canal should be completed, by extending cor-

responding improvements into Pennsylvania; but as the corporation had a vested right, which caused uneasy sensations in both states, it would probably be for the interest of both states to unite in purchasing it up, in order to extinguish it, and that it would be the interest of the company to dispose of it. I was myself happy to find that the company saw this measure in a proper view, and the proposals they have made, I hope will prove satisfactory to the legislature. Since this period I have received the enclosed letter from his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania, (No. 5); he seems to have misconceived entirely the principles on which the law of Maryland was founded, as I should have endeavoured to explain to him in my reply; yet, as it is never prudent to convince our friends that they are wrong, unless absolutely necessary, it might perhaps be more for the public interest to adopt the plan proposed by governor M'Kean, (or such other as the legislature may prefer,) to promote the united interests of both states, leaving for the present the right of Maryland to rest on the general principles, that it is no argument against the existence of a right that it may be abused; and that the state in this instance have not abused the right, as appears evident from the incontrovertible testimony, that the individuals with whom they have contracted are willing to relinquish their bargain, on the return of the principal and interest they have expended.

THE legislature having heretofore had in contemplation a plan for rendering the punishment of criminals subservient to their reformation, I do myself the honour of forwarding to them a publication transmitted to this executive, by a benevolent and enlightened individual, Mr. Thomas Eddie, descriptive of the buildings, and explanatory of the regulations, of the state of New-York on this subject, together with a detail of the success with which they have been attended.

THE eight hundred dollars appropriated during the last session for the purchase of furniture for the government-house, under the direction of the governor, has been expended, and an account for eight hundred and four dollars has passed the auditor. The accounts for repairs of the buildings, lot, enclosures, &c. are not fully settled, as the work begun is not yet finished; they may amount to somewhat more than twelve hundred dollars, but will be far within the two thousand dollars contemplated by the legislature. It may be also proper here to suggest, that the garden, &c. has been repaired at no inconsiderable private expence of the governor, and that, exposed to such temporary occupation, it will probably require some permanent resident to keep it in repair, who might also protect the house and furniture during the intervals between the governors, periods that have always occasioned loss and depredation on this public property.

WHILST I offer to the legislature my warm and grateful acknowledgements for the renewed testimony of their approbation, they will permit me to assure them, that my objects in public life have ever been limited and directed by the desire of being useful, and to hope that they will receive favourably the assurances of my devotion to the state, and personal respect for themselves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Yesterday, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, after the 3d of March next.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) October 26.

ACCOUNTS as late as the 17th September assure us that the port of New-Orleans was shut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards, or by the French, was matter of uncertainty. The writer promises to give the earliest information on this subject.

BOSTON, November 2.

Arrived November 1, schooner Favourite, Pourland, from Madeira and Teneriffe, 31 days. October 24, fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Bustillos, in great distress, making so much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish captain requested capt. P. to stay by him, and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board three officers and four marines with provisions. Captain P. accompanied the ship three days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress, and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in despair—and the ship rolled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A M. her main-mast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made to afford her assistance, but in vain. A fog occasioned capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away; but the ship was no more to be seen. Four hundred and thirteen persons, including several women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto-Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 34 days. She was rather sickly; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

November 8.

The fast sailing ship Swift, captain Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday in 38 days from Bourdeaux. We are indebted to the politeness of captain Speyer, who came passenger in this vessel, for a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, inclusive. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. The only prominent article relates to the troubles in Switzerland, which have risen to a very serious crisis. To this subject our translations are principally confined.

We are happy to announce that the report of the death of the illustrious M. La Fayette is without foundation. A Paris paper of September 23d, mentions that the English Demosthenes, Mr. *Charles Fox*, was about setting out from Paris to spend a fortnight with him at his country seat.

The vintage throughout France promises very abundant.

By the Sophia, captain Js. Wood, which arrived yesterday in 39 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the last of September.——From a cursory view, they convey nothing of political importance. The greatest tranquillity appears to prevail in the interior of France. Some changes with respect to the internal organization of the department were taking place, merely relative to municipal affairs. Preparations were making at Brussels for lodging 200 troops of the consular guard, it being reported, that Buonaparte was certainly to visit that city in the month of October. Peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America was announced to have been re-established, by Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, through Mr. James Simpson, consul at Tangiers; American vessels have therefore nothing to apprehend, on the part of the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco. Commerce began to resume greater activity in the port of Bourdeaux; clayed sugars were scarce and the price increasing; considerable quantities of Havanna sugars having been transported for inland consumption. Brown sugars were in demand and scarce. Coffee, of which considerable quantities were on hand, began to be more brisk—the demand for the Baltic having increased.—Carratas Cocoa, was scarce, and engrossed. Cotton was dull, and falling in price. Indigo of St. Domingo and Carolina scarce, Bengal and Louisiana in demand. The vintage promised to be more abundant than had been expected. Brandy still continues very high. There was no demand for American vessels, every thing being done in French bottoms.

We are verbally informed by passengers in the two arrivals at this port from Bourdeaux, one of them direct from Paris, that the bills drawn by gen. Le Clerc at St. Domingo on the government, had not been promptly paid—some of them indeed had been protested. And it was the general opinion, that they would not be generally honoured; although some of them might be paid as a very great favour to those in whose hands they might fall. This measure was deemed not to be out of any disrespect to the American nation, but of the unwillingness of the French to part with their money.

Buonaparte still reigned supreme over the French nation. He has a numerous life guard constantly about his person, to prevent any attempts upon his life.

[OFFICIAL.]

His Catholic majesty's consul-general, chevalier de Feranda, received a few days ago official information from the governor of St. Augustine that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 8.

"We have received London papers to the 25th September, being 8 days later than our last European advices.—We regret that their contents are so uninteresting as even to preclude our forwarding you any considerable extracts.—Tobacco was on the rise in England; other American produce stationary."

Wonderful changes in the Heavenly luminaries.

"The ancient astronomer had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600 it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. Mr. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively: it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670 a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and become again visible in 1672. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally disappeared. The Pleiade, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once contained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible. The seventh disappeared at the siege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Christ.

"What has become of this star and others which have disappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?

"The stars fade away; the sun himself grows dim with age, and nature sinks in years."

Extract of a letter received from an American gentleman at Gibraltar.

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JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

For more new advertisements see next page.

the sword was drawn; and they can never forget the cruel loss of invaluable lives, and the gloomy train of misfortunes that pursued us, until dear bought experience taught us the principles of modern warfare. At the commencement of the revolution we were subordinate colonists, armed by despair; but in possession of independence, and such ample resources, we should be criminal towards our fellow-citizens, to posterity and to mankind, were we to risk our interests, our rights, our existence as a people; and the principles of representative government, which has here made its last stand, on the precarious dependence of sudden and unprepared exertions. A military spirit should at all times be encouraged, for of all virtues, military virtue is the most valuable to a country. Abstracted philosophers may lament that mankind continue to idolize those as heroes who have been the butchers of the human race; yet it is because they cannot separate the use from the abuse of those qualities, without which our country, and all that it contains, falls prostrate before the sword of the conqueror.

A MILITARY spirit among the militia should be fostered by government, and in aid of patriotism, which acts only occasionally, the natural pride of man, and his fondness of distinction, should be resorted to as the most permanent basis of military discipline; for this purpose, REVIEWS should be held as frequently, and with as much eclat, as circumstances will permit. It may be also essential to restore salaries to those brigade majors, or rather inspectors, who may be appointed to the select militia; and it is believed that no other organ of military discipline can be well substituted in place of the adjutant-general, the officer already designated by law as the most active agent of the system; if he does his duty he will merit his pay, but he cannot possibly perform his duty unless he resides near the commander in chief.

THE governor of the state, from the establishment of our constitution, has ever been considered, and has uniformly acted, as commander in chief of its military force. By the law of 1793, among many other duties assigned the commander in chief, he is particularly directed to review the militia. Some doubt has been suggested, whether the governor can, or how far he may, issue orders to the militia, when embodied only for the purposes of military parade, or whether he may command in person in his military capacity at reviews, consistently with the provisions of our constitution and laws. However decided a governor may be in his own judgment, yet, if he is sensible that doubts of this nature exist with others, it must necessarily confine his exertions to those exigencies that immediately involve the public safety; to give him confidence to act with energy and effect in promoting the ordinary discipline of the militia, it may perhaps be proper to render his powers so explicit as to exclude cavil. A governor might actually review the select corps, and inspect the state of their equipments, one year on the western, and the next on the eastern shore; and this measure, if properly executed, would probably tend more to excite and preserve a military spirit among them, than any other that could be devised. If such an arrangement should be made, it would be necessary to designate by law the number and rank of his aids, and also to revise the present law respecting courts-martial, to enable the commander in chief to call officers to account who should be found deficient in their duty.

THE enclosure (No. 2,) exhibits the most correct statement that can be now procured of the ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS and MILITARY STORES, belonging to this state; the small arms yet undistributed may be considered as fit for service, as provision has been made to repair those that were not in order. The arms, accoutrements, &c. at Frederick-town, have been removed into rooms prepared in the barracks, by which means the state saves the expence heretofore paid for an improper deposit; the allowance being already made for reparation, in future the expence may be limitted to the moderate salary of an armourer already appointed; measures authorised and directed by the act of November session, 1785. Should it be the determination of the legislature to place the arms we possess in the hands of the select militia, it would probably be gradually effected, and a residuary supply, to be deposited in the different arsenals, might in time be provided for the BODY of RESERVE. Frederick-town, secure against foreign invasion, would no doubt continue the principal depot, but as it is too remote to be used against an internal enemy, it would be prudent to keep 1500 or 2000 stands of arms at the seat of government, under the immediate disposition of the executive.

OF the FIELD ARTILLERY, the two brass six pounders at Annapolis have been repaired; a four pounder, heretofore totally neglected, has been mounted, and the three pieces are now completely fitted for field service; a shed has also been built, (on terms accommodating to the public,) near the state house, where the pieces, and their entire equipments, are kept in preservation and readiness, which has been also done under the authority of the law of 1785; and an excellent artillery company of militia has also been raised and instructed in the use of these guns, by the direction of the present executive. The two brass four pounders in Baltimore are attached to captain Stoddert's company. These pieces are wholly inadequate to any effective military arrangement. A single regiment of artillery, consisting of 10 companies, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants each, would require twenty brass six pounders, and five 6½ inch howitzers, in addition to what we possess. It is not to be expected that the state would provide immediately for what may be ultimately necessary, but a small sum annually appropriated, would gradually and probably in due time effect these important objects without any sensible inconvenience.

IT would certainly be prudent, even in our present circumstances, to keep constantly in a state of preparation a small quantity of fixed ammunition; it would seem necessary that at least twenty-four rounds should be delivered out with every stand of arms, which the public authority may judge proper to place in the hands of the militia, and at least an equal quantity should be reserved in the arsenals. A like provision should be made for the field artillery. These things require little more than the attention and trouble of providing them; indispensable as they are, their expence is trifling; they are hardly objects of legislative direction; they would be more properly left to the discretion of the commander in chief, whenever his authority and duties are correctly defined and understood. The powder belonging to the state is now extremely old, and unfit for any real service; it will require remanufacturing. The other military stores, camp equipage, &c. are in good order, and of their kind abundantly sufficient for any probable purposes of the government.

MANY of the objects presented to the legislature are necessarily connected with the *pecuniary resources* of the state, a full detail of which, as exhibited by the treasurer, has been already forwarded to your honourable body by the governor and council. On this statement it should be understood, that to the sum of £. 17,498 19 8½ (the balance remaining unappropriated on the 31st October.) may be added the further sums of £. 21,093 15 0 received for interest due on city loans, and the principal sum of 50,000 dollars, that became due on the 1st November, also £. 2,546 11 1 received from the eastern shore, constituting an aggregate amount of £. 41,138 19 9½ cash, now in the treasury, after providing for all demands on the state up to the first of November.

THE ordinary annual income of the state should be estimated thus:

Interest and reimbursement on public stock and state loans,	£. 23,045 12 0
Annual taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures, &c.	15,000 0 0
Interest on debts due from solvent debtors,	2,110 0 0
	£. 40,795 12 0

The interest on the 50,000 dollars, city loan, already repaid, is of course deducted in this estimate. The product of the Patowmark canal stock is estimated at six per cent. instead of three, which has been the first year's dividend; it will more probably produce eight or ten per cent. instead of £. 6,500 0 0, which the treasurer calculates as the probable receipts for the ensuing year from the solvent debtors, comprehending a portion of the capital due, a net interest on the whole sum due is preferred, as it exhibits this interest of the state in the form of a perpetuity, instead of an annuity; it is true, that the reimbursement on the 6 per cent. stock, amounting annually to about 7000 dollars, is included above, although it stands on similar principles; this payment being not subject to the control of the state, she must continue to receive it, and the growing deficiency of the fund can only be supplied by equivalent investments in other productive funds.

THE ordinary annual expenditure of the state, according to the items in the treasurer's account, should be estimated at not more than £. 34,464 2 6, as in his estimate for the ensuing year provision is made for two sessions of the legislature, whereas only one can be properly chargeable to any one year; although it may be prudent always to reserve that sum in advance. There will be therefore remaining an annual surplus of ordinary revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure, of £. 6,331 14 6; to this sum may be added whatever the journal of accounts may amount to less than 30,000 dollars, and also what the state may gain under the laws of last session in the expence of juries, as the treasurer has continued the old estimate; from 5 to 7000 dollars may be allowed for these items. The forty-one thousand pounds cash will not probably remain unproductive in the treasury; should £. 30,000 0 0 of it be applied, as it may be safely done in the course of the year, in a manner to produce only six per cent. (and the state have a right, by paying up their shares to that amount in the Baltimore bank, to realize at once 33 per cent. on their capital,) it would produce £. 1800 0 0 annually. The legislature may therefore safely calculate on an annual surplus from our present resources of considerably more than £. 10,000 0 0, a sum fully sufficient to meet the extraordinary expences of government, replace the annual reimbursement of stock, and provide for arming of our militia completely, in the course of a few years.

THESE estimates are made without reference to the important interest belonging to the state in stock of the bank of England and five per cent. annuities; the amount of these, as appears by a letter of Mr. Murdoch, of the 10th December, 1801, was worth, at the then selling price, £. 192,000 0 0 sterling; from the dividends since accruing, and the general rise of stock since that period, this sum may be now safely estimated at the increased value of £. 220,000 0 0 sterling, which, after every deduction for the transfer in favour of the Hanburys, the commissions to Mr. Chase, bills formerly drawn, and all incidental charges ought to produce in our treasury here more than the net sum of 800,000 dollars. So large a property, detained in violation of the principles of justice, good faith, and those rules which ordinarily govern the civilised world, merits the earnest attention of the legislature. Is not the government of the United States bound in duty and interest to recover this money for the state of Maryland? The state of Maryland, in connexion with the other states of the union, have relinquished their national character to the United States; they are no longer known abroad, or can transact their public concerns, but through the United States; through them they must obtain justice, or not at all. Where the individuals of one nation are denied justice in the tribunals of another, or meet with a delay that amounts to a denial, the injured have a right to claim the national protection and interference. Great-Britain has lately exerted this right against the United States with but little pretensions to justice, and with less ceremony....Her citizens have been speedily and fully compensated. The duty of the United States is in this instance strongly connected with their interest. The wealth and resources of the United States, like those of all other governments, consist of the wealth and resources of the public bodies, and individuals who compose them; they are the property of the United States for every legal and constitutional purpose. These 800,000 dollars would not in fact go directly into the treasury of the United States, but they would constitute a fund on which a legal and just government would have a right to calculate, whenever the fair necessities of government would render it essential to the national safety. Would it not be well for the legislature to direct the executive to confer with the president of the United States on what further steps would be necessary in this business? A verbal message from Mr. King, in London, through Mr. Christie, to the governor of Maryland, gives the last information received on the subject. It will be found in the separate note marked No. 3, to avoid an official publicity that might embarrass our minister.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to the legislature a memorial of the governor and directors of the Susquehanna canal company, (No. 4) and in September last I met governor M'Kean, by his desire, at Havre-de-Grace; we passed, in a large batteau, though the canal and locks constructed by the company, from the main river below into the main river above the canal, and we entirely coincided in opinion, that they constitute probably the most important national work on this side the Atlantic, and that, as far as completed, they do high honour to the judgment and zeal of the company; they are constructed with a strength and solidity that promise to prolong their advantages to distant posterity; and we also agreed in opinion, that the great national objects contemplated can never be realized but by the joint exertions, and under the joint authorities, of the two states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It appeared to be governor M'Kean's opinion, and it certainly was mine, that the half toll was but a nominal thing, that could neither injure individuals or benefit the company to any extent, as it was impossible to suppose from our view, that the bed of the river would be used for the purposes of navigation, if the canal should be completed, by extending our

responding improvements into Pennsylvania; but as the corporation had a vested right, which caused uneasy sensations in both states, it would probably be for the interest of both states to unite in purchasing it up, in order to extinguish it, and that it would be the interest of the company to dispose of it. I was myself happy to find that the company saw this measure in a proper view, and the proposals they have made, I hope will prove satisfactory to the legislature. Since this period I have received the enclosed letter from his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania, (No. 5); he seems to have misconceived entirely the principles on which the law of Maryland was founded, as I should have endeavoured to explain to him in my reply; yet, as it is never prudent to convince our friends that they are wrong, unless absolutely necessary, it might perhaps be more for the public interest to adopt the plan proposed by governor M'Kean, (or such other as the legislature may prefer,) to promote the united interests of both states, leaving for the present the right of Maryland to rest on the general principles, that it is no argument against the existence of a right that it may be abused; and that the state in this instance have not abused the right, as appears evident from the incontrovertible testimony, that the individuals with whom they have contracted are willing to relinquish their bargain, on the return of the principal and interest they have expended.

The legislature having heretofore had in contemplation a plan for rendering the punishment of criminals subservient to their reformation, I do myself the honour of forwarding to them a publication transmitted to this executive, by a benevolent and enlightened individual, Mr. Thomas Eddie, descriptive of the buildings, and explanatory of the regulations, of the state of New-York on this subject, together with a detail of the success with which they have been attended.

The eight hundred dollars appropriated during the last session for the purchase of furniture for the government-house, under the direction of the governor, has been expended, and an account for eight hundred and four dollars has passed the auditor. The accounts for repairs of the buildings, lot, enclosures, &c. are not fully settled, as the work begun is not yet finished; they may amount to somewhat more than twelve hundred dollars, but will be far within the two thousand dollars contemplated by the legislature. It may be also proper here to suggest, that the garden, &c. has been repaired at no inconsiderable private expence of the governor, and that, exposed to such temporary occupation, it will probably require some permanent resident to keep it in repair, who might also protect the house and furniture during the intervals between the governors, periods that have always occasioned loss and depredation on this public property.

Whilst I offer to the legislature my warm and grateful acknowledgements for the renewed testimony of their approbation, they will permit me to assure them, that my objects in public life have ever been limited and directed by the desire of being useful, and to hope that they will receive favourably the assurances of my devotion to the state, and personal respect for themselves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Yesterday, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, after the 3d of March next.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) October 26.

ACCOUNTS as late as the 17th September assure us that the port of New-Orleans was shut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards, or by the French, was matter of uncertainty. The writer promises to give the earliest information on this subject.

BOSTON, November 2.

Arrived November 1, schooner Favourite, Pourland, from Madeira and Teneriffe, 31 days. October 24, fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Hallillos, in great distress, making so much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish captain requested capt. P. to stay by him, and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board three officers and four marines with provisions. Captain P. accompanied the ship three days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress, and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in despair—and the frigate lay as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her main-mast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every essay was made to afford her assistance, but in vain. A fog recalled capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away; but the ship was no more to be seen. Four hundred and thirteen persons, including several women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto-Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 34 days. She was rather sickly; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

November 8.

The fast sailing ship Swift, captain Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday in 38 days from Bourdeaux. We are indebted to the politeness of captain Speyers, who came passenger in this vessel, for a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, inclusive. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. The only prominent article relates to the troubles in Switzerland, which have risen to a very serious crisis. To this subject our translations are principally confined.

We are happy to announce that the report of the death of the illustrious M. La Fayette is without foundation. A Paris paper of September 23d, mentions that the English Demosthenes, Mr. *Charles Fox*, was about setting out from Paris to spend a fortnight with him at his country seat.

The vintage throughout France promises very abundant.

By the Sophia, captain Js. Wood, which arrived yesterday in 39 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the last of September.——From a cursory view, they convey nothing of political importance. The greatest tranquillity appears to prevail in the interior of France. Some changes with respect to the internal organization of the department were taking place, merely relative to municipal affairs. Preparations were making at Brussels for lodging 200 troops of the consular guard, it being reported, that Buonaparte was certainly to visit that city in the month of October. Peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America was announced to have been re-established, by Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, through Mr. James Simpson, consul at Tangiers; American vessels have therefore nothing to apprehend, on the part of the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco. Commerce began to resume greater activity in the port of Bourdeaux; clayed sugars were scarce and the price increasing; considerable quantities of Havanna sugars having been transported for inland consumption. Brown sugars were in demand and scarce. Coffee, of which considerable quantities were on hand, began to be more brisk—the demand for the Baltic having increased.—Carracas Cocoa, was scarce, and engrossed. Cotton was dull, and falling in price. Indigo of St. Domingo and Carolina scarce, Bengal and Louisiana in demand. The vintage promised to be more abundant than had been expected. Brandy still continues very high. There was no demand for American vessels, every thing being done in French bottoms.

We are verbally informed by passengers in the two arrivals at this port from Bourdeaux, one of them direct from Paris, that the bills drawn by gen. Le Clert at St. Domingo on the government, had not been promptly paid—some of them indeed had been protested. And it was the general opinion, that they would not be generally honoured; although some of them might be paid as a very great favour to those in whose hands they might fall. This measure was deemed not to be out of any disrespect to the American nation, but of the unwillingness of the French to part with their money.

Buonaparte still reigned supreme over the French nation. He has a numerous life guard constantly about his person, to prevent any attempts upon his life.

[OFFICIAL.]

His Catholic majesty's consul-general, chevalier de Feranda, received a few days ago official information from the governor of St. Augustine that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 8.

"We have received London papers to the 25th September, being 8 days later than our last European advices.—We regret that their contents are so uninteresting as even to preclude our forwarding you any considerable extracts.—Tobacco was on the rise in England; other American produce stationary."

Wonderful changes in the Heavenly luminaries.

"The ancient astronomer had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600 it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. M. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively; it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670 a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and become again visible in 1671. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, is totally disappeared. The Pleiades, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once contained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible. The seventh disappeared at the siege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Christ.

"What has become of this star and others which have disappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?

"The stars fade away; the sun himself grows dim with age, and nature sinks in years."

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Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooke's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

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JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

For more new advertisements see 4th page.

To be SOLD.

THE fubfcriber will SELL, on very reasonable terms, from 200 to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, fituate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Elliott's new road, and a convenient diftance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the faid well adapted to the cultivation of fmall grain, corn, and tobacco, and is fufceptible of great improvement by a judicious ufe of plaifter of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleafant and agreeable, and the fituation in regard to health equal to any in the ftate of Maryland.

Perfons wifhing to purchafe fhares in an eligible part of the country, and with a fmall fum of money, are invited to embrace the prefent opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occafion fo favourable for attaining thefe objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802. 10 07 76

Purfuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 4th of December, at the late dwelling of EDWARD TIMMINS, on the north fide of Severn,

SUNDRY horfes, cattle, fome plantation utenfils and houfehold furniture, alfo two negro women, and a fet of blackfmith's tools.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Adminiftrator. 10 07 76

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 14th day of December, if fair, if not the firft fair day, on a credit of fix months,

ALL the perfonal property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed, at his late dwelling, confifting of fome valuable young negroes, and other perfonal property.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Adminiftrator.

November 16, 1802. 1 0 3 76

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fubfcriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters teftamentary on the perfonal eftate of JACOB GREEN, late of faid county, deceafed. All perfons having claims againft faid eftate are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcriber, at or before the firft day of June next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of faid eftate. And all perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment, to

10 07 76 ODISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802.

In CHANCERY, November 15, 1802.

ORDERED, That the fales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, as ftated in his report, of the real eftate of JOHN MITCHELL, deceafed, fhall be ratified, unlefs caufe to the contrary be fhewn before the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inferted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 10th day of February next; the report ftates the land to have fold in parcels, 124 acres at £.3 per acre, and the refidue, about 400 acres, at about £.4. The creditors of the faid Mitchell who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby requefted to exhibit the fame, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the faid day, immediately after which (if the fale fhall be ratified) the chancellor will direct a dividend, &c.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

True copy,

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for each of the following negro men: SAM, a lufty young yellow fellow. NICK, a lufty young black ditto, rather knock kneed. JEM, a yellowifh coloured fellow, and one negro woman, by the name of SALL TALL, and tolerably lufty. The above reward of fifteen dollars will be paid for each of the above negro men, and FIVE DOLLARS for the woman, on being committed to prifon either in Baltimore or Annapolis, or delivered to me.

RICHARD DARNALL.

November 16, 1802. 10 07 76

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE fubfcriber has ftill abfconded the following flaves: BEN, a fmall black fellow. JACK, a fmall yellow fellow. NATT, a fmall yellow fellow. BEN, a middle fized black man. BILL, a young lad, black, about fixteen years of age. JAMES, a black young fellow, and TOM, a young black ditto. Thefe negroes are fo well known in general that a further defcription is unneceffary. Alfo a mulatto man, with remarkable blue eyes, named JEM, who went to the eaftern fhore during the harveft in the laft fummer, and not yet returned, under a pretence of mowing grain. For the whole of the above negroes a reward will be paid of fifty dollars each, or for either the fame reward of fifteen dollars will be paid on their delivery to the fubfcriber, or on being imprifoned in the Annapolis gaol. I will alfo pay FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for every negroe, on their being committed to the above gaol, or delivered to

BENNETT DARNALL.

November 16, 1802. 10 07 76

NEW GOODS.

THE fubfcriber has opened a handfome aflortment of GOODS, juft received by the late arrivals from England, fuitable for the prefent feafon, and fitting of hoofiery and feveral clothing, plain and ftrip'd thicks, callimanks, fhalloons, buckrams and other wafh cottons, fancy cords, thickfets, and other Manchefter, and fo manufactured blankets, hofiery, gloves, a handfome aflortment of cutlery and ftaves, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewife a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are loaves and loaf fugar, lyfon, and other teas, mobafles, rum, fpirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other fpices, &c. &c. All which articles will be fold on the moft reafonable terms the purchafer can poffibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS. 1

ALL perfons having claims againft the eftate of BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed, are requefted to bring them in, legally attefted, and thofe indebted to faid eftate are defired to make immediate payment, to

ROBERT WELCH, of Benj. Executor.

November 16, 1802. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th inftant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceafed,

ONE bay horfe, one horfe tart, a parcel of hogs, one fcin and ropes, plantation utenfils, houfehold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of Benj. 2
Executor.

November 10, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the feveral diftricts of Anne-Arundel county, on the twentieth of November, inftant, for the purpofe of electing a delegate to reprefent faid county in the general aflembly of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of William Dorfey, Efq; deceafed.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

November 8, 1802. 2 X

On Tuefday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premifes, lying within two or three miles of Pifcataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, perfonal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an infolvent debtor, confifting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few fheep, and fundry articles of houfehold furniture.

The creditors of the faid Leonard Jenkins are requefted to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of fale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county. 3 X

October 29, 1802.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 5th day of December next enfuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handfomely fituated in faid town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of houfehold furniture. The fale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are fold. One half of the purchafe money to be paid in hand, and fix months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved fecurity.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county,
October 25, 1802. 3

Purfuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d inftant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceafed, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the perfonal eftate of the deceafed, conffifting of cattle, corn, and houfehold furniture. The fale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is fold. 3 X

JOHN BURTON, Adminiftrator.

ALL perfons having claims againft the eftate of WILLIAM BURTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceafed, are requefted to bring them in, legally attefted, and thofe indebted to faid eftate are defired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN BURTON, Adminiftrator.

November 2, 1802. 3 X

NOTICE,

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuefday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjuft and fettle the accounts of the infpectors of tobacco, and fupervifors of the public roads, in faid county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. C.

October 26, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aflembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next affembly of infolvency to the next general affembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 1 X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next affembly, legiflature of this ftate to be relieved from debts which I am unable to pay. 2

RALPH MCKERRY.

Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myfelf from debts, originating in fecurity-fhip, and having conveyed all my eftate to truftees for the benefit of all my creditors, notwithftanding which I am fo unfortunately purfued and harraffed by executions, that I am driven to the neceffity of applying to the next general affembly of Maryland for a law to releafe me from debts which I am not otherwife able to pay, having no right to the difpofal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 5

NOTICE.

THE fubfcriber intends to petition the legiflature, at the enfuing feffion, for a law authorifing her to build a bridge acrofs the Sufquehanna Canal, to enable her to paffs from one part of her farm to the other. 5

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act of infolvency. 6

BENJAMIN M. MCCASKEY.

THE fubfcriber, finding from a variety of misfortunes, that he is not able to pay all his juft debts, gives notice to his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general affembly of Maryland to paffs an act for his relief, &c.

ALEXANDER KENNEY.

Baltimore, September 27, 1802. 0 X

THE fubfcriber having become involved, as fpecial bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general affembly for an act of infolvency. 5

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general affembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. 7

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general affembly of Maryland for an act of infolvency. 2

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

By the COMMITTE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will fit every day, during the prefent feffion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 2

A. GOLDER, Cl.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will fit every day, during the prefent feffion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 2

L. GASSAWAY, Cl.

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional fupply of feafonable and faffionable GOODS, which makes his aflortment complete; he has likewife on hand a pretty genteel aflortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802. 3

COMMITTED to my cuftody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bad of cloaths, has very bad feet, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow fays he belongs to JOHN WARING, living in Montgomery county, and was with his mafter at one horfe about the 5th of September laft. His mafter is defired to take him away, or he will be fold for his prifon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

October 13, 1802. 3

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